FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue (page 677): HOGS AND PORK

WORLD WHEAT ACREAGE FOR 1930

The acreage sown to wheat for the 1930 harvest in 16 countries, including the May 1 estimate for the United States, stands at 127,728,000 acres, a decrease of 2.2 per cent below comparable 1929 figures for the same countries. Acreages reported to date from North America, Europe, North Africa and Asia have run from 91.4 per cent to 99.6 per cent of last year's figures, with 9 European countries coming the closest to the 1929 sowings. On the whole, European conditions are favorable. Reports from North Africa also continue favorable and indicate a crop equal to last year. In Canada, seeding is about completed and the acreage is likely to be about 5 to 7 per cent less than last year. See page 664 for additional details on foreign conditions and page 681 for summary figures on wheat acreage and production.

CROP ACREAGE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In 1930 wheat acreage in Czechoslovakia is estimated at 2,112,000 acres compared with 2,023,000 acres sown for the 1929 harvest, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture, and is in line with the slight upward trend in recent years. The acreage sown to rye is estimated at 2,676,000 acres against 2,690,000 acres in 1929. There is very little change in the area sown to the feed grains this year. The area sown to flax this season is small. The acreage sown to hemp is practically the same as that of 1929, and shows but slight variation for the past five years. See table, page 680.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

German hog prices are again easier during the week ended May 7, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The average for heavy hogs at that market, at $13.83 per 100 pounds, was $1.40 under the average of a year ago. Recent lard prices at Hamburg were slightly higher, but still nearly $2.00 below last year. See table, page 689.

In the British cured pork market, prices were generally lower during the week ended May 7, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Liverpool averages for Danish Wiltshires, Canadian green sides and American short cut green hams were below quotations for the preceding week. American green bellies showed some strength, but the whole list was under last year's levels. Lard prices also were somewhat firmer for the week. See table, page 689.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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BREAD GRAINS

Foreign growing conditions

Europe

The weather in continental Europe during May has been favorable to the grain crops and conditions are generally quite good, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Growth of grains in central Europe is about normal and from one to two weeks in advance of last year. Scattered heavy rains fell in southern and central Europe, but only light rains were reported in the Balkans. The condition of the wheat crop in Netherlands as of April 23 was 111 per cent of the 1925-1929 average condition as of that date as compared with 79 per cent a year earlier. The condition of the rye crop was 106 per cent of average against 96 per cent a year earlier. Winter wheat in Belgium shows a vigorous growth, according to the official report.

The official report of the condition of winter wheat in Germany as of May 1 was the highest as of that date since 1918, and only once during the past thirty years has it been exceeded. Winter killing was small, amounting to only 0.7 per cent of the acreage sown against 6.3 per cent in 1929 and 2.8 per cent in 1928. The May 1 condition, which was reported at 116 per cent of average, would, judging from the ten-year average relation of May 1 condition to final yield, indicate a yield of about 32 bushels per acre as compared with an actual yield of 31 bushels in 1929 and an average yield of 28 bushels per acre during the years 1920-1929. On May 1, 1929, the condition was 97 per cent of average but improved materially after that date.

The acreage seeded to spring wheat in the U. S. S. R. up to May 1 was 29,400,000 acres, which was apparently about half the "plan". The "plan" was fully executed in the Ukraine where the acreage is estimated at 8,200,000 acres, which is 11 per cent above last year. Spring wheat seeding is reported as still continuing in the lower Volga region where rains at the end of April improved conditions, but sub-soil moisture is believed to be very low in this region. The sowing of the late spring grains is lagging behind the "plan" in many of the important regions. Rains were light in southern and western Russia during the week ended May 8 but were more plentiful in the upper Volga and central regions.

Egypt

The condition of the wheat crop in Egypt as of May 1 was 103 per cent of average as compared with 101 per cent as of April 1, and 106 per

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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cent as of May 1, 1929. The relation of the May 1 condition to outturn during the past ten years would indicate a yield per acre of about 26 bushels as compared with an actual yield of 28 bushels per acre in 1929 and 23.5 bushels in 1928.

Movement to market

United States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1, 1929 to May 3, 1930 were 129,830,000 bushels against 139,718,000 bushels during the same period in 1928-29. Exports during the week ended May 3 were 1,747,000 bushels against 1,175,000 bushels the previous week and 1,685,000 bushels during the week ended May 4, 1929.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on May 2 were 138,761,000 bushels against 142,580,000 bushels on April 25 and 114,990,000 bushels on May 3, 1929. Receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur during the week ended May 2 were 563,000 bushels and shipments were 2,083,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver were 824,000 bushels and shipments were 1,433,000 bushels.

Foreign market conditions

Europe

European grain markets were mostly quiet with only a medium turnover during the week ended May 7, Mr. Steere reports. Prices on the German markets showed little change during the week. The spot price of domestic wheat at Berlin on May 7 was $1.35 per bushel, the same as on April 30. The spot price of domestic rye on May 7 was $0.98 per bushel against $1.00 on April 30.

The disappearance of domestic wheat in Germany during the period March 15 to April 15 was nearly twice the amount during the same period of 1929. Farm stocks of wheat on April 15 were 17,000,000 bushels, according to the estimate of the German Agricultural Council, against 24,000,000 bushels on April 15, 1929. Stocks available for sale were 12,000,000 bushels against 15,000,000 bushels a year ago. Stocks of winter rye are in excess of those at the corresponding time in 1929, although the harvest during the past season was nearly 14,000,000 bushels less than in 1928. Farms stocks of rye on April 15 were estimated at 79,000,000 bushels, of which 41,000,000 bushels were available for sale. Stocks on April 15,

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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1929 were 71,000,000 bushels, of which 33,000,000 bushels were available for sale. Stocks of spring barley were 15,000,000 bushels, or 9,000,000 bushels less than a year ago.

Japan

The Japanese wheat market continues weak with poor export demand for Japanese flour and with no prospect of an improvement in the import demand for American flour in the near future, according to a cable from Consul General Garrels at Tokyo. Prices of foreign wheat declined during April. The quotations at local mills on May 1 were as follows: Western white No. 2, $1.51 per bushel; Canadian No. 5, $1.45 per bushel; and Australian, $1.63 per bushel, compared with $1.60, $1.48, and $1.65 respectively on April 1. The wholesale price of Japanese flour was $1.60 per bag on May 1 against $1.71 on April 1. Wheat imports during March were 1,053,000 bushels from the United States, 707,000 bushels from Canada, and 261,000 bushels from Australia. Stocks of wheat at mills on May 1 were about normal.

United States wheat prices

During the week ended May 8 the prices of wheat futures declined at markets in the United States and abroad. At Chicago, July futures on May 8 closed at about 101 cents compared with 104 cents per bushel a week earlier, while at Kansas City they were 94 cents compared with 96 cents per bushel a week before. At Minneapolis, July futures closed at about 101 cents against 104 cents the preceding week. At Winnipeg, a similar situation developed, the July futures declining from 109 cents the preceding week to a close of 107 cents on May 8. Liverpool prices did not record as great declines as those of the United States and Canadian markets, July futures closing on May 8 at about 111 cents per bushel compared with 112 cents a week earlier. On May 7, Buenos Aires futures closed at 101 cents per bushel compared with 104 cents a week previous. Prices of July futures at North American markets averaged about 6 cents below their levels of a year ago, and the same was true of Liverpool. Buenos Aires June futures, however, were at the same level on May 7 as they were a year earlier.

For the week ended May 2, cash prices at United States markets averaged about the same as during the preceding week, the average for all classes and grades at six markets being 99 cents for each of the 2 weeks. At the winter wheat markets there were slight declines, while at the spring wheat markets there were slight increases. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City and No. 2 red winter at St. Louis each declined 1 cent to 97 cents and 113 cents per bushel respectively, whereas No. 1 dark northern spring and No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis registered increases of 1 and 2 cents respectively. There is some evidence to indicate that the relative weakness of the winter wheat markets is due to the imminence of the new crop movement at Kansas City and St. Louis.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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WHEAT: Closing price of July futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Mar. 27	125	106	116	98	120	105	128	110	135	113	b/112	b/103
Apr. 3	122	115	113	107	117	114	126	118	133	118	b/111	b/105
10	124	115	116	108	120	113	128	118	135	122	b/110	b/111
17	121	109	112	100	117	108	126	112	133	115	b/110	b/106
24	117	106	108	98	114	106	123	111	128	116	b/108	b/105
May 1	118	104	110	96	117	104	124	109	126	112	b/106	b/104
8	103	101	100	94	106	101	112	107	117	111	101	b/101
15	108		101		108		116		119		102	
22	106		99		106		115		117		99	
29	100		93		99		110		116		94	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.
b/ June futures

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 dk.n.spring Minneapolis		No. 2 amber durum Minneapolis		No. 2 red winter St. Louis		Western white Seattle a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
May 21	115	99	117	98	135	110	123	99	139	115	120	109
28	110	100	112	100	128	112	117	97	130	117	116	110
Apr. 4	109	103	110	102	129	114	---	101	130	120	117	112
11	112	108	114	107	130	118	118	103	130	120	117	112
18	112	102	113	101	133	113	---	98	128	117	118	110
25	107	99	107	98	125	109	119	94	122	114	116	107
May 2	107	99	107	97	128	110	112	96	118	113	115	106
9	101		104		123		113		112		110	
16	103		103		124		109		118		109	
23	101		100		121		114		116		108	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Rye area and condition

The 1930 rye acreage in 8 European countries remains unchanged at 21,868,000 acres against 22,016,000 acres in the same countries in 1929. The official May 1 condition of winter rye in Germany was 120 per cent of the 1920-1929 average condition as of that date as compared with 103 per cent in 1929 and 97 per cent in 1928. The winter killing of winter rye in Germany was estimated at only 0.1 per cent against 1.8 per cent in 1929 and 3.5 per cent in 1928. See rye acreage and production, page 681.

FEED GRAINS

Barley

The 1930 area sown to barley in 10 countries stands as previously reported at 27,589,000 acres, which on account of some recent revisions in the 1929 acreage estimates is only 0.1 per cent larger than the area sown by those countries last year. There are indications of increased barley sowings in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. See barley acreage table, page 682. The first estimate of the 1930 barley area sown in Czechoslovakia, which was received too late to be included in the above mentioned table, is 1,830,000 acres, a decrease of 0.5 per cent from that of 1929.

The condition of winter barley in Germany as of May 1 is 117 per cent of the average condition on May 1 during the past seven years, compared with 83 last year and 97 in 1928. On the basis of the final yield of winter barley during the past seven years, the May 1 condition would indicate a yield of about 48.8 bushels per acre this year compared with 40.3 bushels last year and 36.8 bushels in 1928. The winter killing of barley in Germany this year was very slight, being estimated at only 0.2 per cent of the area sown. The condition of the barley crop in Egypt as of both May 1 and April 1 was 102 per cent against 104 per cent on May 1, 1929. The May 1 condition, judging from the relation to final yield during the past ten years, would indicate a yield per acre of about 30.7 bushels compared with an actual yield of 31.6 bushels last year and 29.5 bushels in 1928. The weather in most parts of Russia and the Balkans has recently been reported as favorable to the spring seeding of barley, especially in the Black Soil Region of the Ukraine and Caucasia.

Slight increases in the 1929 production estimates for Greece and Japan have raised the total figure for the 42 countries reported to 1,497,275,000 bushels, only 0.1 per cent above the 1928 production in those countries. See barley production table, page 683.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 91,559,000 bushels, a decrease of 14.7 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States barley exports during the week ended May 3 fell below the shipments for each of the two preceding weeks. There was little change in prices. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis again remained at 55 cents per bushel, 7 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See tables showing barley trade and prices, pages 684 and 685.

The United Kingdom has been doing some business in European barley recently, especially from the Black Sea region. A full cargo was being sent from Russia to be sold in England at 48 cents per bushel, c.i.f. It was reported in western Europe during the latter part of April that the quotations for German and Polish barley were unchanged, while prices had declined somewhat for Danubian and Russian varieties.

Stocks of spring barley held by farmers in Germany on April 15 amounted to 12 per cent of the total production of 128,591,000 bushels, or 15,431,000 bushels, while the stocks available for sale were 4 per cent of the total, or 5,144,000 bushels. On April 15 last year there was a larger percentage remaining, the stocks held by farmers amounting to 24,401,000 bushels, and the stocks available for sale 9,813,000 bushels.

Mill grindings of barley in Canada for the eight months, August 1929 - March 1930, amounted to 708,000 bushels compared with 638,000 bushels from August 1928 - March 1929. Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on May 2 amounted to 20,989,000 bushels compared with only 12,430,000 bushels on the same date last year, and 7,394,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver from August 1 - May 2, 1929-30 amounted to 15,256,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period totaled 4,971,000 bushels.

Oats

There are indications of some increase in acreage of oats in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. The 1930 area sown in 7 countries stands as previously reported at 46,042,000 acres, which on account of slight changes in the acreage for last year, is only 2.9 per cent larger than the 1929 area sown in the same countries. See oats acreage table, page 682. The first estimate of the 1930 oats area in Czechoslovakia, received too late to be included in the above-mentioned table, is 2,140,000 acres, which is a decrease of 0.5 per cent from that sown in 1929.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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The first estimate of the 1929 oats production in Japan is 11,036,000 bushels, a decrease of 4.2 per cent from the 1928 harvest. This figure, together with a slight increase in the earlier estimate for Greece, raises the total for the 39 countries reported to 3,684,733,000 bushels, a decrease of 5.1 per cent from the 1928 production in the same countries. See oats production table, page 683.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 27,119,000 bushels, a decrease of 45.3 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States oats exports were negligible during the week ended May 3, while prices declined slightly. No. 3 White oats at Chicago dropped one cent to 41 cents per bushel, which was 6 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See oats trade and price tables, page 684 and 685.

The price of oats is considered an uncertain factor in western Europe at the present time, on account of the doubt as to whether Germany can export her surplus before fall without increasing the export bounty.

Mill grindings of oats in Canada for the eight months, August 1929 - March 1930, totaled 7,230,000 bushels against 8,062,000 bushels for the same period of the preceding year. Mill production of oatmeal and rolled oats amounted to 87,702,000 pounds as compared with 109,595,000 pounds from August 1928 to March 1929. Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on May 2 stood at 10,814,000 bushels against 17,589,000 bushels on the same date last year, and 11,497,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert from August 1 - May 2, 1929-30, totaled 3,776,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period amounted to 7,314,000 bushels.

Corn

Temperatures were near normal in the grain sections of Argentina during the week ended May 5, according to the United States Weather Bureau. The mean temperature in the corn zone was 61°, or 1° above normal, while the rainfall continued heavy, 1.9 inches being reported. Temperatures in the corn zone have been normal or above for the past six weeks, with rainfall over twice the normal amount during the past three weeks. "The Times of Argentina" has been attempting to estimate the carryover of old corn on April 1, and the production of the 1929-30 crop by obtaining data from the various railways and combining them with the government estimates of area sown. The carryover figure which they arrive at is roughly about 8,500,000 bushels.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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The combined production estimate of the various railways is about 252,000,000 bushels on 10,700,000 acres. There are, however, 3,255,000 acres officially reported which are not accounted for by the railways, and as this area is practically all in zones which are reporting good operations, another 102,000,000 bushels must be added to the total. This would make the full production of the country about 354,000,000 bushels. If the 8,500,000 bushels of carryover is added, there would be a total supply of 362,500,000 bushels.

"The Times", therefore, believes that since local consumption would be lower than usual because of the number of fields which will not be harvested but will be utilized as animal feed, their original indication of an exportable surplus of 295,000,000 bushels is not far from correct.

The 1929 corn production in the 22 countries reported again stands at 3,435,611,000 bushels, an increase of 1.7 per cent over that of 1928. See production summary, page 682.

Imports of corn into France during 1929 amounted to 7,528,000 bushels, according to Assistant Trade Commissioner Berkalew at Paris, of which 817,000 bushels, or 10.9 per cent, was utilized for corn starch. In 1928 the imports amounted to 7,352,000 bushels, of which 769,000 bushels were used for corn starch. Of the corn coming from Egypt and North Africa, however, 29 per cent was used for starch in 1929 and nearly 47 per cent in 1928.

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available amount to 103,269,000 bushels, a decrease of 13.6 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States corn exports during the week ended May 23 were the smallest weekly shipment since the latter part of December, while Argentine exports continued at the 2,750,000 bushel level of the preceding two weeks. See corn trade table, page 684.

United States corn prices declined a little during the week ended May 2. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago and May futures declined from 82 cents to 79 and 80 cents, respectively, as compared with 90 cents for the corresponding week last year. Buenos Aires quotations on Argentine corn for both May and June delivery declined one cent to 60 cents per bushel, or 22 cents below the May and June delivery at the same time last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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The spread between the May futures of United States and of Argentine corn was 20 cents compared with a spread of 21 cents for the preceding week, and 8 cents for the corresponding week last year. See table showing corn prices, page 685. The corn market in western Europe continued weak at the end of April, while prices were declining slightly for Argentine corn and somewhat more for Danish corn.

Mill grindings of corn in Canada from August 1929 to March 1930 totaled 1,531,000 bushels compared with 1,457,000 bushels for the corresponding period of 1928-29. Mill production of corn flour and meal was 13,576,000 pounds against 14,537,000 pounds from August 1928 to March 1929.

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SUGAR BEETS

F. O. Licht of Magdeburg has revised his estimate of the 1930 European sugar beet acreage, including Russia, from 7,339,000 acres to 7,287,000 acres, according to a trade report. The revised figure indicates an increase of 12.2 per cent over last year's acreage, while excluding Russia the acreage is only 5.6 per cent above that of last year. Changes from the early estimate occur in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Netherlands, Spain, and Bulgaria. The estimate for the beet acreage in Czechoslovakia has been reduced from 642,000 acres to 585,000 acres, which is practically the same as that reported by Dr. Mikusch in his estimate of April 25. The acreages in Poland and Netherlands show slight reductions from the early estimates, while figures for Spain and Bulgaria are slightly above the April estimates. Sugar beet acreage in Europe as estimated by Dr. Mikusch and F. O. Licht is given on page 679.

Weather conditions in Europe during the first half of April were very favorable for beet cultivation, according to a trade report dated April 16. With very few exceptions, the beet fields had been supplied with abundant rains and intervals of sunny days had brought about excellent conditions for the germination of the beet seed and the growth of the young plants. Temperatures in general had been somewhat below normal, however. Beet sowings were practically completed in Czechoslovakia, and in Germany plantings were in full swing. Western European sowings were not as far advanced as in the central European countries, but they were well ahead of last year at the same date. In Italy the beet fields were in a good condition with the exception of a few places in northern Italy, where sowings had been hampered by excessive rains.

There are some complaints concerning the labor supply, especially in France, according to the report. The need is for seasonal workers; Polish workers are inclined to immigrate if a whole-year contract is

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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offered them but the French farmers do not feel able to employ laborers all the year round for work which is entirely seasonal. It is uncertain whether other labor such as Serbs and Rumanians can be recruited in sufficient numbers, so it is possible that some estates dependent on foreign labor may be obliged to limit beet sowings to a smaller area than had been planned.

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TOBACCO

Crop reduced in Porto Rico

The total 1929-30 tobacco production of Porto Rico is estimated at 26,786,353 pounds, according to a census conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Development of the Porto Rican Department of Agriculture and Labor with the cooperation of the Commission to Protect Porto Rican Tobacco. Of this total, 2,530,000 pounds are second crop tobacco and lower quality boliches. The area planted to tobacco this season is estimated at 43,312 acres. These estimates are somewhat below the preliminary estimates, which were 45,400 acres and 30,100,00 pounds. The 1928-29 crop was about 29,000,000 pounds from an area of 39,000 acres.

Quebec helps tobacco growers

The provincial government of Quebec has agreed to assist the tobacco growers of the province by a money grant designed to defray, in part, the cost of erecting suitable drying sheds, according to a report of April 24, 1930 from Consul William F. Harrington at Ottawa.

The provincial authorities are disposed to contribute one-half cent per cubic foot of space for drying sheds with a capacity of 60,000 cubic feet. Sheds of lesser capacity will be subsidized at the rate of one-third of a cent per cubic foot. It is stated, however, that in awarding this assistance to the tobacco growers, the authorities reserve the right to specify certain conditions under which the tobacco is to be grown, in order to insure a satisfactory standard of production. The 1929 production of Quebec was estimated at 8,380,000 pounds from an area of 9,300 acres, thus accounting for 28 and 25 per cent respectively of the total 1929 Canadian production and acreage. Ontario grows practically all the rest of the Canadian tobacco. Of the 1929 Quebec crop, 5,000,000 pounds from an area of 5,000 acres were cigar tobacco and the rest pipe tobacco.

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L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L

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CANADIAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MOVEMENT: Fewer cattle and hogs and more sheep were sold at Canadian stockyards during the first 4 months of 1930 than for the same period of 1929, according to the Dominion Live Stock Branch. Inspected slaughter of all animals for the first quarter of the year 1930 fell below that of 1929, with live animal and meat exports for the same period showing a reduction, with the exception of pork. Top prices of butcher steers and select bacon hogs generally exceeded those of a year ago, while those of veal calves and good lambs were lower.

Cattle sales at Canadian stock yards this year up to May 1 were 14 per cent below those of the same period of 1929. During the week ended May 1, however, sales exceeded those of the preceding week by about 2,000 head, according to the current livestock market report. Buying interest appears to have been fairly well maintained. Shippers were advised to avoid burdening the Winnipeg market since it was already handling as large volumes as possible without lowering prices. Total inspected slaughter of cattle in Canada for the first quarter of 1930 was 1 per cent below that of last year. Sales at stockyards for the same period decreased 12 per cent. Slaughter cattle prices at Toronto during March and April averaged higher than in the same months of the two preceding years.

Comment from the Toronto market reported in the Canadian farm press anticipated weaker prices as April advanced owing to the fact that most processors were well supplied with beef. Other advices are to the effect that because of the heavy liquidation last summer and fall there is a real cattle shortage. There appear to be some indications of cattle on feed in Canada being no more numerous than necessary to meet domestic requirements. Official statements covering March conditions reported Toronto prices for good veal calves substantially below a year ago, with quality generally poor in all eastern markets. Total beef exports for the first quarter of 1930 were only about 62 per cent of last year's volume, the bulk going to the United States as usual. Live cattle shipments to the United States were only about half as heavy as a year ago.

Store cattle at Winnipeg met an indifferent demand during the week ended May 1, prices being cut to some extent. However, demand is likely to pick up as the season advances and prices become more attractive, states the official report. Export demand was rather indifferent as the quality of most of the stock was not good enough to interest buyers. At the Toronto market, about 2,000 more cattle were sold than during the preceding week. Good to choice handyweight steers sold from $10.75 to $11.25 per 100 pounds, and common to medium from $9.00 to $10.60.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL, CONT'D

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Hog sales for the first 4 months of 1930 were 14 per cent under last year. Receipts for the week ended May 1 were 21,000 against only 16,000 the preceding week. Where receipts were heavy there were sharp reductions in price. Declines amounted to as much as $1.25 per hundred pounds in the east, and $1.75 in the west, states the report. Supplies on a number of yards constituted the heaviest runs for any week of the current year. Supplies direct to the packing plants were also comparatively liberal. Inspected slaughter for the first quarter of 1930 was 19 per cent below 1929. Average prices of all classes of hogs at Toronto for the month of March averaged about $1.60 per 100 pounds above last year. Exports of live hogs to the United States fell off further during the first 3 months of this year, while bacon exports were also below a year ago.

Sheep sales for the first 18 weeks of 1930 were 4 per cent above a year ago with the market steady. For the first quarter of 1930 inspected slaughter was slightly below a year ago with exports of mutton also lower. The average price for all classes at Toronto in March 1930 was more than $2.[illegible]0 per 100 pounds under corresponding periods of the past 2 years. See tables, pages 685 and 686.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MOVEMENT IN ARGENTINA: Argentine slaughter of cattle and sheep during the first 2 months of 1930 exceeded that of last year, according to figures released by the Argentine Department of Agriculture. Hog killings, on the other hand, were reduced.

Cattle slaughter at freezing and chilling plants for the first 2 months of 1930 showed an increase of 3 per cent over the same period of 1929. Beef production, however, declined 4 per cent. Increased slaughter with reduced meat production points to lower average dressed weights, or a probable marketing at an earlier age this year than last. Drought was pretty general in Argentina during 1929 and best quality fat cattle are reported as rather scarce. However, conditions are now greatly improved. Cattle slaughter at all meat plants and the Liniers market for the first 2 months of 1930 amounted to 680,000 head against 676,000 last year.

Sheep killing at freezing and chilling plants during January and February exceeded last year by 9 per cent. Mutton production also increased 7 per cent. The heavy increase in sheep killing over a year ago may be partly due to a desire to liquidate or cull flocks as a result of low wool prices. The total slaughter in all meat plants and Liniers market ran 9 per cent above last year.

Hog slaughter during the period under review was 12 per cent less in freezing and chilling plants than last year. Pork production in freezing plants shows a proportionate reduction. Total slaughter in all meat plants, including the Liniers market, was 76,000 against 78,000 a year ago. See table, page 687.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL, CONT'D

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HOGS INCREASING IN NEW ZEALAND: The slaughter of hogs in New Zealand has been increasing steadily during the past 5 years, according to official figures in the New Zealand Abstract of Statistics, year ended March 31, 1929, and forwarded by J. B. Foster, American Trade Commissioner at Wellington. The current figure is reported at 517,000 head killed in abattoirs and on farms against 359,000 in 1924-25, an increase of about 44 per cent. Over the same period, the relatively small exports of hams and bacon have declined, especially since 1926-27, while exports of frozen pork have increased about 265 per cent. For the year ended March 31, 1929, New Zealand exports of bacon and hams totaled 428,000 pounds, down 29.4 per cent and 8.7 per cent below 1926-27 and 1924-25 respectively. Of the 1928-29 total, 70.5 per cent was exported to Australia. New Zealand is a minor factor in the British cured pork market. Of the 18,958,000 pounds of frozen pork exported in 1928-29, however, 91.7 per cent went to British markets.

BRADFORD TOP AND YARN MARKET MORE FAVORABLE: The tone of the top and yarn market of Bradford is better in spite of the continuation of the strike, according to a cable from Consul Macatee. Prices of 64s tops and 54s worsted yarns 2/32s have advanced one cent per pound over last week's quotations, while 64s worsted yarn and 54s tops remain at last week's levels. Labor troubles are affecting the cloth trade. Manufacturers are having difficulty in getting out next season's patterns.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS

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BUTTER PRICES FURTHER DECLINE IN EUROPEAN MARKETS: Weakness continues to prevail in the principal foreign markets for butter. Quotations were generally lower as of May 8 than a week earlier, Copenhagen reaching the equivalent of 26.1 cents a pound against 27.1 cents the previous Thursday. New Zealand in London declined a half-cent to 28.5 cents, but continued practically the same as Danish. The margin between Copenhagen and 92 score in New York was maintained at about 10 cents in favor of the domestic market, the same as a year ago when European prices were nearly a third higher. See page 689 for detailed comparative price statement based on information cabled by American agricultural commissioners.

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THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK

As the second half of the current hog marketing year gets under way, the following points are outstanding in the world pork situation: (1) Hog marketings in the United States continue below last year with little prospect of increasing much before 1931; (2) hog marketings in Europe are above last year's levels, with definite signs of further increases during the second half of the 1929-30 season and into 1931; (3) hog prices in both the United States and Europe have a downward tendency with feed prices relatively weaker than hogs; (4) both domestic and foreign demand are somewhat under that of a year ago. The points outlined above carry out in general the "Outlook" statements on hogs issued in February. The immediate effect upon the foreign markets for American cured pork appears to be a less favorable condition in the United Kingdom, with continental markets showing little change for the next 6 months. In lard the situation appears to be generally less favorable throughout Europe. These unfavorable phases of the foreign situation, however, tend to be offset somewhat by the prospect of continued reduced American hog marketings during the next half-year.

The reduction in United States slaughter supplies indicated in the February statement for the period October 1 - March 31, 1929-30 has been manifest, and the rather weak price situation suggests that domestic demand has been as slow as anticipated. In Europe, the expected general increase in hog numbers has been delayed somewhat by slow developments in Germany. In Denmark and Netherlands, however, increased hog numbers are being reflected in heavier marketings of cured pork in the United Kingdom, the leading foreign market for American pork products. So far this season, total United States exports of cured pork have been larger than last season, but the prices secured have been lower. Lard exports are smaller than last season, with exports to Germany showing the greatest decrease. Lard prices in all important markets are well below last year, and in Europe they are near prewar levels. World supplies do not appear burdensome, but a generally poorer demand, together with a lower general price level and favorably priced competitive products, have affected adversely the price of lard.

The unusually favorable European feed situation in evidence since early in 1929 has sustained producers' interest in larger hog markets in spite of some decline in hog prices during the past six months. In Germany, the leading European producer outside of Russia, developments during the last half of 1930 and early in 1931 will turn largely upon the reaction of producers to prices of hogs and feed now ruling. It is reported that, while hog prices in the next few months may be expected to go below last year's levels, developments to date indicate a less marked decline than was formerly

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONTD

anticipated, at least until well into the winter of 1930-31. The current weakness in German hog prices has been accompanied by marketings smaller than those of last season.

In Denmark, where increased hog production has been noticeable for the past six months, prices of pork products have been fairly well maintained, in spite of larger exports to British markets. The United States is the only other important source of British cured pork supplies to send larger quantities this year. Reduced domestic British output and smaller receipts so far from continental countries other than Denmark have tended to sustain the prices secured by Danish producers. It is anticipated, however, that when supplies from the Netherlands increase later this year, British market prices will be forced to materially lower levels.

The current tendency toward higher hog numbers in Europe had its inception in the generous feed grain crops of 1928. At that time European hog prices were moving upward following the reduced numbers which were the result of the small feed grain crops of 1927. Denmark was the first country of importance to give definite statistical evidence of increased hog numbers. In that country the pig survey as of July 1, 1929 reported brood sows as being 26 per cent more numerous than a year earlier, with total hog numbers advanced 8 per cent over 1928. Heavier slaughter for export in Denmark became noticeable after September 1929. In the Netherlands, which ranks next to Denmark among continental countries supplying the British cured pork trade, heavier breeding showed up in August 1929. Indications are, however, that slaughter for export has not yet caught up with last year's figures. British pork supplies from domestic and Irish production continue low, with no statistical evidence of an upturn as yet, although Irish market reports suggest more breeding sows for this year.

In Germany, where production materially influences the continental market for American pork products, increased breeding was signified in returns for December - January 1929-30 as against a year earlier, with additional increases recorded in March. The rate of slaughter, however, continues lower than that of last season. Official efforts have been made to advise German producers of the advantages of regularized production. Cured pork imports are running ahead of last year, but lard imports are smaller.

Hog numbers in the United States as shown by the January 1 estimates have decreased since 1928. Inspected slaughter has been under that of a year earlier since December and promises to continue down during the remainder of the marketing year. Canada has shown signs of decreased production since June 1927. In October and November of the current season, inspected hog slaughter in Canada exceeded that of a year earlier, but subsequent killings have been well below the 1928-29 level. See Foreign Service release F.S./HP-6, May 9, 1930.

SUGAR BEETS: Acreage in Europe in 1929 as estimated by Dr. Mikusch of Vienna and F. O. Licht of Magdeburg

Country	Mikusch's estimate		Licht's estimate		
	1929 final	1930 a/ 1st estimate	1929 final	1930 b/ 2nd estimate	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United Kingdom	232	321	229	314	137.1
Irish Free State	12		12	13	108.3
Sweden	62		62	86	138.7
Denmark	72		73	82	112.3
Netherlands	133		134	148	110.4
Belgium	151		138	143	103.6
France	615	680	616	680	110.4
Spain	198		198	210	106.1
Italy	287	274	277	272	98.2
Switzerland	2		5	5	100.0
Germany	1,072	1,137	1,072	1,149	107.2
Danzig	17		19	22	115.8
Austria	74		71	82	115.5
Czechoslovakia	561	581	562	585	104.1
Hungary	185		180	180	100.0
Yugoslavia	153		151	124	82.1
Bulgaria	49		49	49	100.0
Rumania	89		89	109	122.5
Poland	605	544	606	544	89.8
Latvia	5		5	6	120.0
Finland	5		5	3	60.0
Russia	1,937	2,471	1,937	2,471	127.6
Turkey	10		7	10	142.9
Total excl. Russia	4,589	4,826	4,560	4,816	105.6
Total incl. Russia	6,526	7,297	6,497	7,287	112.2

a/ Figures have not yet been received for the countries where no figures are given in this column. The total acreage in these countries is estimated at 1,289,000 acres for the current year as compared with 1,217,000 acres in 1929.
b For Licht's first estimate see Foreign Crops and Markets, April 14, 1930, p. 541.

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AUSTRALIA EXTENDS PEANUT IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The Queensland, Australia, peanut growers have obtained a 3-year extension of the existing restriction on peanut imports, according to Consul A. M. Doyle at Brisbane. The original restriction, which virtually amounted to an embargo, became effective March 31, 1929 to run 15 months. Australia's peanut requirements are estimated to average 2,000 tons of the Spanish variety for manufacturing purposes and about 1,200 tons of the Virginia variety for the roasted-in-shell trade. Australian production has been expanding rapidly and is now nearly sufficient to meet domestic requirements. About 80 per cent of the crop is grown in the Kingaroy district, not far from Brisbane in southeastern Queensland.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Area of grains, flax and hemp, 1927 to 1930

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn	Flax	Hemp
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1927 ...	1,855	2,460	1,746	2,070	344	51	28
1928 ...	1,871	2,487	1,775	2,069	355	50	28
1929 ...	2,023	2,690	1,839	2,150	335	47	26
1930 ...	2,112	2,676	1,830	2,140	325	44	25

International Institute of Agriculture.

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EGYPT: Crop conditions as of May 1, 1930, with comparisons

Crop	May 1, 1929	April 1, 1930	May 1, 1930
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Wheat	106	101	103
Barley	104	102	102
Sugar cane	100	103	102
Bersim	99	99	99

International Institute of Agriculture.

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WINTER WHEAT AND RYE: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909 1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Percent 1930 is of 1929
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	28,382	37,723	36,213	40,162	38,676	96.3
Canada	b/ 1,019	979	1,033	885	809	91.4
Europe(9)................	53,418	48,652	49.326	48,814	48,604	99.6
North Africa(3)..........	6,531	7,150	8,332	8,295	8,095	97.6
Asia (2).................	30,124	32,176	32,702	32,403	31,544	97.5
Total, 16 countries....	119,474	126,680	127,606	130,559	127,728	97.8
RYE						
United States	2,236	3,648	3,480	3,225	3,521	109.2
Canada	117	568	599	687	818	119.1
Europe (8)	22,264	19,243	21,386	22,016	21,868	99.3
Total, 10 countries....	24,617	23,459	25,465	25,928	26,207	101.1

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Four-year average.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909 1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	690,108	831,381	878,374	914,876	806,508	88.2
Canada	197,119	407,136	479,665	566,726	299,520	52.9
Total North America (4)	898,908	1,249,110	1,370,149	1,492,800	1,117,513	74.9
Europe (29)	1,346,160	1,210,155	1,274,431	1,407,395	1,411,507	100.3
Africa (4)	92,047	89,976	105,555	104,469	117,255	112.2
Asia (4)	387,827	379,020	389,635	336,761	372,754	110.7
Total N. Hemis. (41) ..	2,724,942	2,928,261	3,139,770	3,341,425	3,019,029	90.4
Southern Hemisphere (4) ..	250,515	407,047	372,864	482,545	280,462	58.1
Total above count. (45)	2,975,457	3,335,308	3,512,634	3,823,970	3,299,491	86.3
Est. world total excl. Russia and China......	3,041,000	3,435,000	3,661,000	3,950,000	3,420,000	86.6
RYE						
United States	36,093	40,749	58,164	43,366	40,629	93.7
Canada	2,094	12,179	14,951	14,618	13,161	90.0
Europe (25)	981,617	751,804	812,625	900,136	909,211	101.0
Argentina	640	3,268	6,614	7,666	4,409	57.5
Total above count. (28)	1,020,444	808,000	892,354	965,786	967,410	100.2
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	1,025,000	821,000	903,000	975,000	969,000	99.4

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
BARLEY	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States	7,620	9,476	12,498	13,212	a/ 13,437	101.7
Europe (5)	4,581	5,635	5,863	5,707	5,830	102.2
Africa (3)	7,623	6,685	7,770	7,896	7,552	95.6
Syria and Lebanon	(450)	655	892	750	770	102.7
Total N. Hemis.(10)	20,274	27,451	27,123	27,565	27,589	100.1
Est.N. Hemis.total excl.Russia &China	64,300	62,800	68,800	71,800		
OATS						
United States	37,357	41,941	41,734	40,217	b/ 41,222	102.5
Europe (2)	3,236	3,954	3,815	3,667	3,959	108.0
Africa (3)	607	679	779	831	843	101.4
Lebanon and Alaouite	(12)	66	28	28	18	64.3
Total N.Hemis.(7)...	41,212	46,640	46,356	44,743	46,042	102.9
Est.N.Hemis.total excl.Russia & China.	97,800	100,900	101,000	99,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b. Intentions.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	2,712,364	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,622,189	93.0
North America (4)	2,869,268	2,794,353	2,853,516	2,913,877	2,693,208	92.4
Europe (11)	566,788	638,505	467,568	366,684	624,571	170.3
Est. European total excl. Russia.....	521,000	654,000	485,000	380,000	640,000	168.4
North Africa (4)	5,526	10,566	9,081	11,318	13,018	115.0
Asia (2)	(39,900)	110,584	102,907	69,201	64,232	92.8
Total N. Hemis. (21)	3,481,482	3,554,008	3,433,072	3,361,080	3,395,029	101.0
Union of South Africa	33,517	65,203	68,523	66,271	90,582	136.7
Total above count.(22)	3,514,999	3,619,211	3,501,595	3,427,351	3,485,611	101.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia.....	3,693,000	3,807,000	3,679,000	3,626,000	3,662,000	101.0
Est. world total excl. Russia...........	4,138,000	4,476,000	4,345,000	4,218,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	184,812	184,905	265,882	357,487	307,105	85.9
North America (2)	230,087	224,892	362,820	493,878	409,418	82.9
Europe, 28 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged ...	693,701	666,544	651,876	735,281	810,039	110.2
Greece, revised	6,953	7,620	7,271	7,246	4,724	65.2
Total Europe (29).....	700,654	674,164	659,147	742,527	814,763	109.7
North Africa (4)	103,667	71,679	84,883	111,375	112,425	100.9
Asia, 2 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged .	37,243	46,996	50,637	47,862	61,654	128.8
Japan, revised	95,784	88,099	82,482	81,477	80,374	98.6
Total Asia (3)	133,027	135,095	133,119	129,339	142,028	109.8
Total N. Hemis. (38)..	1,167,435	1,165,830	1,239,969	1,477,119	1,478,634	100.1
Southern Hemisphere (4)	7,011	20,812	16,382	18,879	18,641	98.7
Total above count. (42)	1,174,446	1,186,642	1,256,351	1,495,998	1,497,275	100.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China.	1,407,000	1,395,000	1,435,000	1,671,000	1,673,000	100.1
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	1,424,000	1,442,000	1,477,000	1,717,000	1,720,000	100.2
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,238,654	86.1
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,630,264	1,622,307	1,891,560	1,521,492	80.4
Europe, 27 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	1,924,717	1,839,787	1,731,965	1,875,715	2,042,171	108.9
Greece, revised	4,075	4,958	4,650	5,246	3,251	62.0
Total Europe (28)	1,928,792	1,844,745	1,736,615	1,880,961	2,045,422	108.7
North Africa (3)	17,631	11,594	13,411	18,505	21,378	115.5
Syria and Lebanon	175	1,481	1,215	530	718	135.5
Japan	4,928	10,764	12,372	11,518	11,036	95.8
Total Asia (2)	5,103	12,245	13,587	12,048	11,754	97.6
Total N. Hemis. (35)..	3,446,623	3,498,848	3,385,920	3,803,074	3,600,046	94.7
Southern Hemisphere (4)	83,170	80,014	66,314	80,084	84,687	105.
Total abofe count. (39)	3,529,793	3,578,862	3,452,234	3,883,158	3,684,733	94.9
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	3,472,000	3,516,000	3,395,000	3,820,000	3,616,000	94.7
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ..	3,579,000	3,621,000	3,488,000	3,926,000	3,728,000	95.0

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Apr. 19	Apr. 26	May 3	July 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	36,580	56,996	99	240	85	May 3	53,072	19,997
Canada	25,131	38,668				Mar. 31	30,147	6,295
Argentina.....	11,598	8,591	b/ 42			Apr. 19	b/5,492	b/ 5,367
Danubian count. b/........	27,242	19,408	908			Apr. 19	18,658	59,900
Total........	100,551	123,663					107,369	91,559
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States	9,823	16,302	25	27	5	May 3	14,901	7,312
Canada	10,194	19,927				Mar. 31	14,841	4,071
Argentina.....	28,831	25,690	b/ 751			Apr. 19	b/19,666	b/14,644
Danubian count. b/........	878	49	0			Apr. 19	49	1,092
Total.......	49,726	61,968					49,547	27,119
	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Apr. 19	Apr. 26	May 3	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	20,556	41,636	103	238	70	May 3	36,594	5,203
Danubian count. b/....	15,266	531	360			Apr. 19	111	18,609
Argentina	268,685	203,071	b/2,740	b/2,752	b/2,756	May 3	77,043	b/73,440
Union of South Africa	23,809	16,602	c/ 171			Apr. 19	c/ 5,829	c/ 6,017
Total	328,316	261,840					119,577	103,269
							Nov.-Mar.	Nov.-Mar.
United States imports	1,436	349					141	231

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.

b/ Trade sources.

c/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

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FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
			May	May	Feb.	Feb.	May	May				
Feb. 7 ...	95	83	99	91	100	63	88	63	52	44	71	57
					May		June					
14 ...	94	84	99	92	89	63	88	63	51	45	71	55
21 ...	94	81	99	89	88	62	88	62	49	43	69	56
						May		June				
28 ...	94	80	100	87	88	63	88	61	49	42	69	56
Mar. 7 ...	96	79	99	85	89	61	88	61	48	43	68	58
14 ...	96	74	100	81	88	58	88	58	49	41	69	54
21 ...	94	80	97	84	86	57	85	57	48	43	66	54
28 ...	91	81	94	84	86	61	86	60	47	43	65	56
Apr. 4 ...	90	83	92	86	85	62	85	61	47	44	66	58
11 ...	90	83	92	85	86	65	86	64	48	44	65	57
18 ...	92	81	93	83	87	61	87	61	49	43	65	55
25 ...	89	82	89	82	85	61	85	61	47	42	64	55
May 2	90	79	90	80	82	60	82	60	47	41	62	55

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

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CANADA: Number of livestock sold and billed through stockyards, eighteen weeks ending May 1 with comparisons

Classification	Sold at stockyards		Billed through stockyards	
	Eighteen weeks		Eighteen weeks	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Cattle	307,374	171,581	25,496	13,548
Calves	90,242	83,431	1,013	1,385
Total	297,616	255,012	26,509	14,933
Hogs	392,047	338,794	87,746	225,998
Sheep	48,021	49,975	21,645	35,175

Dominion Livestock Branch Markets Intelligence Service, Livestock Market Report for week ending May 1.

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CANADA: Inspected slaughter, first three months 1930 with comparisons

Kind of animal	First three months	
	1929	1930
Cattle	145,393	138,467
Calves	56,736	60,936
Total	202,129	199,403
Hogs	672,016	542,634
Sheep	76,927	75,151

Dominion Livestock Branch, March Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review.

CANADA: Exports of domestic livestock and meat first three months 1930 with comparisons

Kind of animal and country of destination	Weight or measure	First three months	
		1929	1930
Cattle to Great Britain	Number	--	--
to United States	"	17,144	8,147
Total	"	17,261	8,301
Calves to the United States	"	14,225	9,018
Total	"	14,228	9,055
Hogs to United States	"	219	36
Total	"	272	117
Sheep to United States	"	3,442	225
Total	"	3,472	306
Beef to Great Britain	1,000 lbs.	6	--
to United States	" "	4,052	2,057
Total	" "	4,757	2,951
Bacon to Great Britain	" "	5,759	4,069
to United States	" "	803	474
Total	" "	6,702	4,632
Pork to Great Britain	" "	383	975
to United States	" "	851	422
Total	" "	1,637	2,130
Mutton to Great Britain			
to United States	" "	41	40
Total	" "	129	90

Dominion Livestock Branch, March Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review.

ARGENTINA: Slaughter of animals during first 2 months of 1930 with comparison

Classification	First two months 1929	First two months 1930
Cattle -		
Freezing and chilling plants	448,066	459,993
Preserved meat " "	73,136	74,927
Liniers market	154,652	145,239
Total cattle..........	675,854	680,159
Sheep -		
Freezing and chilling plants	1,044,222	1,138,671
Preserved meat "	100	86
Liniers market	106,812	113,103
Total sheep	1,151,134	1,251,860
Hogs -		
Freezing and chilling plants	41,050	35,824
Preserved meat "	16	11
Liniers market	36,671	39,961
Total hogs............	77,737	75,796

Ministerio de Agricultura - Division de Contralor del Comercio de Carne, April 8, 1930.

ARGENTINA: Meat production in freezing and chilling establishments during first 2 months of 1930 with comparison

Kind of meat	First 2 months of year 1929	First 2 months of year 1930
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Beef and veal	272,206	260,538
Mutton and lamb	42,817	46,416
Pork	5,304	4,916

Ministerio de Agricultura - Division de Contralor del Comercio de Carne, April 12, 1930.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-May 3, 1928-29 and 1929-30
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-May 3, 1929 and 1930

Commodity	July 1-May 3 1928-29	July 1-May 3 1929-30	Week ending Apr. 12	Week ending Apr. 19	Week ending Apr. 26	Week ending May 3
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/	87,181	78,844	329	563	545	939
Wheat flour b/	52,537	50,986	479	879	630	808
Rye	8,734	2,534	33	2	4	--
Corn	39,105	7,653	196	103	238	70
Oats	10,296	4,464	43	25	27	5
Barley a/............	53,600	19,998	32	99	240	85
	Jan. 1-May 3					
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams and shoulders, inc. Wiltshire sides	46,422	37,724	1,095	1,350	827	1,868
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides	49,679	55,788	2,469	2,692	2,511	3,035
Lard	293,419	258,792	8,585	11,466	10,750	10,246
Pickled pork	15,439	9,415	188	235	240	262

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 67,000 bush., flour 47,300 bbls., San Francisco barley 85,000 bush., rice 262,000 lbs. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports 1927-28	Total shipments or exports 1928-29 a/	Shipments, week ending April 19	Shipments, week ending April 26	Shipments, week ending May 3	Net movement from July to & in. May 3 1928-29	Net movement from July to & in. May 3 1929-30
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America b/	452,423	499,942	4,183	3,902	5,912	432,194	245,538
Canada 4 mkts. c/	333,335	458,649	874	1,469	3,521	412,371	146,970
United States..	206,259	163,687	1,442	1,175	1,747	121,051	119,309
Argentina	178,135	216,723	1,696	1,600	1,565	171,805	146,115
Australia	72,962	107,937	1,248	390	1,536	102,145	52,591
Russia	5,403	8	128	0	312	8	4,544
Danube & Bulg. d/	32,847	33,842	40	128	120	2,544	17,632
British India..	15,663	e/-21,729	0	0	0	e/-19,725	e/- 2,432
Total f/...	757,443	836,722	7,295	6,020	9,445	688,971	463,988
Total European shipments g/..			9,760	6,576	---	177,820	399,056
Total ex-European shipments g/..			2,208	2,376	---	183,632	121,672

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Preliminary. b/ Bradstreet's, week ending Thursday, including flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. c/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. e/ Net imports. f/ Total of trade figures in North America as reported by Bradstreets. g/ Totals as reported by Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

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BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	May 9, 1929	May 1, 1930	May 8, 1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	43.50	37.00	36.50
Copenhagen, official quotation	33.92	27.11	26.14
Berlin, la quality	35.44	28.31	27.23
London: a/			
Danish	36.61	29.76	28.68
Dutch, unsalted	35.85	29.11	28.03
New Zealand	36.17	28.89	28.46
New Zealand, unsalted	36.17	31.50	30.63
Australian	34.98	28.68	27.81
Australian, unsalted	35.63	28.68	27.81
Argentine, unsalted	34.11	27.59	26.94
Siberian	33.89	28.03	26.94

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly Cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended May 8, 1929	Week ended Apr. 30, 1930	Week ended May 7, 1930
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	73,288	67,414	62,672
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	15.23	13.99	13.83
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	13.90	11.91	12.09
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	11,398	12,677	10,570
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/	$ per 100 lbs.	13.47	11.79	11.84
American short cut green hams	"	25.31	22.05	21.51
American green bellies	"	23.[illegible]0	18.03	18.25
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	26.50	23.46	22.81
Canadian green sides	"	24.77	21.83	21.29

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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Index